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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

A Publication of The Nature Conservancy

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W. Harley Webster, Editor

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ST. CLAIR TRACT, MAINE (Knight Pond): Upland and spruce-fir forest and swampland bordering Knight Pond. A preserve owned by The Nature Conservancy, this area is characterized by northern bog vegetation. Plants of the area include Northern white cedar, white birch, aspen, alder, blueberry and cranberry. (Cover photo: Courtesy of Mr. Edward T. Richardson, Jr.)

The Editor solicits the gift of articles, notes, photographs, and sketches on the various aspects of The Nature Conservancy. If possible, articles should be typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the paper. Photographs or negatives should have necessary data attached. All photographs, negatives and articles will be returned if desired.

CONSERVANCY REELECTS OFFICERS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS

George L. Collins of San Francisco was reelected President of The Nature Conservancy at the Annual Meeting held at New London, Connecticut, August 23-26, 1963.

Collins as well as the other incumbent officers agreed to serve again: Vice Presidents, Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg of Washington, D.C., Dr. Richard H. Goodwin of New London, Conn., W. Dow Harvey of Salisbury, Conn., Secretary, Elting Arnold of Washington, D.C., and Treasurer, Charles N. Mason of Washington, D.C.

The following members of the Board of Governors whose terms were expiring were renominated: George R. Cooley of Rensselaerville, N.Y., Joel Massie of St. Louis, Missouri, A. S. Rachal of Richmond, Virginia, and James B. Ross of New York City.

Also elected to serve on the board filling vacancies created by retirements were Miss Lisa von Borowski of Brooksville, Florida, Dr. Conrad Chapman of Boston, Mass., Charles M. Grace of New York City, Dr. Joseph J. Hickey of Madison, Wisconsin, Lauder Hodges of Los Angeles, California, Edward J. Meeman of Memphis, Tenn., and Richard H. Pough of Pelham, N.Y.

The Norwich Bulletin, Norwich, Conn., on August 26th, cited the Conservancy as one of the most active conservation organizations in the country, and the Annual Meeting drew more than 150 persons from 18 states to the conference.

This conference was the most successful ever held by The Nature Conservancy, and thanks are due the Connecticut Chapter which served as host.

Business sessions were held at the Crozier-Williams Center, Connecticut College. Field trips were taken to the Marine Research Laboratory at Noank, Mamacoke Island, the Connecticut Arboretum, the Thames Science Center, Pequot-Sepos Wildlife Sanctuary and the Barn Island Wildlife Area.

The keynote speaker at the opening session Saturday morning was Mr. Benton J. Stong, senior professional staff member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (Note: Mr. Stong's speech appears elsewhere in this issue of The News.)

In addition, Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut and Dr. Charles E. Shain, President of Connecticut College, gave a warm welcoming speech in opening the meeting.

Thanks are due the entire membership for making this such an enthusiastic gathering, and especially thanks are due Mr. Richard M. Bowers, Chairman of the Connecticut Chapter, and his lovely wife for the many extra hours they devoted to the myriad of arrangements.

SENATOR RIBICOFF ADDRESSES ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

"We may well need the moon soon, or some other planet, if we permit senseless and wasteful pollution and contamination of our environment and our open spaces," said United States Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff (D.-Conn.) at the Annual Meeting of the Conservancy at Connecticut College.

The Senator is the author of the Clear Air Act and the Federal Pollution Control Act in the Senate. He has also asked the Federal government to initiate a cooperative State-Federal action to help clean up the Connecticut River.

In his prepared remarks, Ribicoff said, "We must conserve and preserve our environment to preserve its beauty and wholesomeness for this and future generations."

He also referred to the pesticide hearings he has been conducting for a Senate sub-committee, and said he was personally encouraged that eminent scientists who appeared as witnesses were satisfied that chemical pest control is needed and safe, but seem devoted to the development of non-chemical and integrated pest control methods.

"I hope we can help them get on with the job," he concluded.

Senator Ribicoff

COPIES OF THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS AND LEGISLATION

Remarks of Mr. Benton J. Stong, Professional Staff Member, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate, before the 14th Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut, August 24, 1963.

It is a great pleasure to be here for a number of reasons. Yesterday's luxurious trip was a thoroughly enjoyable event. Your program is an unusually enticing one, with most of the speeches supplanted with field trips. One less speech this morning would be a great improvement, but I shall not volunteer to surrender my time. For several years, I have had to listen to conservationists at hearings in Washington. I finally have a chance to do the talking and, while the experiment may not prove very successful, I expect to enjoy it.

I am most pleased to be in New England to learn first hand that the fishing industry up here is not being closed down in anticipation of passage of the Wilderness Preservation Act.

At the risk of being disbelieved, I want to explain my concern.

About two years ago, Senator Benjamin Smith of Massachusetts referred to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the Senate a letter from a fellow fish box manufacturer here in New England warning him against the Wilderness Bill. If enacted, the letter said, the bill would mean the end of the fish box business and threaten the whole fishing industry itself. The Wilderness Bill would forever lock up so much of America's timber lands there would be insufficient lumber to provide boards for dividers in fishing boats, or boards for the boxes used in marketing, Senator Smith's correspondent said.

The Senator asked for a report on the real likelihood of the dire consequences forecast by his alarmed friend.

The Committee's expert on timber and lumber problems gathered statistics from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Department of Commerce and private fish industry sources. We made the most careful analysis we could of the requirements of the industry in question and found that it used something like 27/1000 of 1% of the annual national output of lumber in the United States for boxes, dividers in boat holds and all other purposes.

Our calculations were based on two inaccuracies. One was the assumption that none of the lumber would be imported. The other was that the Wilderness Bill would affect lumber supply at all. Actually, no area being considered to go into the Wilderness Preservation System—the wild, wilderness and primitive areas in the National Forests, the National Parks and about twenty game refuges and ranges—does actually now contribute to our timber supply. All are withdrawn. No logging is permitted on them.

I do not know what Senator Smith wrote his fellow box maker, but he voted for the Wilderness Bill and it is good to see that fishing persists in New England in the face of Senate passage—and likely House approval—of the long-debated measure during this Congress.

Commercial fishing will doubtless survive actual passage of this Act. If worse comes to worst, the United States can add the equivalent of 50 days annually of lumber supply to its availabilities by reforesting 52,000,000 acres of accessible but presently idle timberland. It can add 320 days of additional supply annually by adopting known forestry techniques to end the mortality and retardation of growth in our forests caused by fire, insects and disease.

The fish story was only one of dozens we heard at about the same time in the Wilderness Bill fight. Obviously, western timber interests were engaged at the time in a nationwide campaign to swing Senators from every state against the bill. They had not only lumber manufacturers across the country, but lumber users writing, phoning and visiting their Senators with the same sort of frightening stories as the fish box maker's. It could have been proved out of that epidemic of correspondence that Americans would have to sit around a mat on the floor like some Orientals, because there would be no furniture. But that was not so alarming, because there wouldn't be any floor. There wouldn't be any house to have a floor.

Those of us here have lived in a period in which the long-held view that the resources available for mankind are sharply limited and nearing exhaustion has been revised, if not reversed, by science. I am going to quarrel with their views that we are close to the end of our resources, as unrealistic, and damaging to the conservation cause.

A century and a half ago, Malthus foresaw the impoverishment of the human race because of a scarcity of resources, or a decline in the quality of resources remaining.

Malthus wrote that "when acre has been added to acre till all the fertile land is occupied, the yearly increase in food must depend on the melioration of the land already in possession. This is a fund, which from the nature of all soils, instead of increasing, must be gradually diminishing."

Malthus did not foresee that in the year

1963 the Secretary of Agriculture in the United States would be attempting to get 65 to 70 million acres of land out of production and that he would announce that, in 1980, we will need 51 million acres less land in food and fiber production than we now plant. Mr. Freeman assumed that population continues to grow at a medium rate and that we continue to supply about four billion dollars of agricultural goods to other nations annually. Malthus had no idea that New Mexico and Utah potash, plus Wyoming, Idaho, Tennessee and Florida phosphate, would be combined with nitrogen from the air and build soils to greater than original fertility.

Malthus, Ricardo and their associates in the early and middle 19th Century won economics the title of the "dismal science," with their forecasts of poverty and misery ahead for the world, and most of us still justify our causes and our conduct on Malthusian doctrine.

I was glad to see in the pamphlet, "The Skinned Land" which was on the registration desk of this meeting, that a quotation from Monroe Bush of the Old Dominion Foundation had crept in along with some pretty gloomy Malthusian doctrine.

Mr. Bush described conservation as "the effort made toward a permanent balance between human need and national supply." This is a splendid definition, which accepts into the fraternity of conservationists those who seek to add to our available resources by scientific means. I fear that too many are proceeding on the theory that we are in a battle between uses for the remnants of natural resources when they would be far more effective if they could see the real problem—planning and adjustment—through all the gloom.

Even in congested eastern areas, there are usually alternative sites for the city dump, or the highway, or the industrial plant. Open space could be provided in subdivisions if the economic arrangements were made.

Two 20th Century economists, Harold Barnett and Chandler Morse, of Resources for the Future, have taken a new look at the prospects for the human race. They have found that because of scientific discoveries and man's expanding knowledge and scientific skills, we are today producing goods of all varieties, including the allegedly vanishing minerals, at lower real cost than ever before, with the exception of timber. We can, as I have mentioned, double timber production; after that we may have to use substitutes, as has been done in the buildings we are now using. But with that single exception, we produce more minerals, more food, more clothing—more of everything today with less labor input than ever before.

The two modern economists have written:

> "The classical economists saw the process of growth as subject to limitations, and we agree. but they saw the limitations as residing in nature, and we see them as residing in man."

The world's greatest troubles today, according to Barnett and Morse, are a lack of capital in the under-developed countries, and the difficulty of adjustment of human beings and human institutions to technological advances; to the new products and the new processes, which have opened a vast new world of resources to us. We cling to old institutions and patterns and oppose developments which would give us greater abundance.

Many of the difficulties of adjustment are easily apparent to us. Congress devotes most of its time to them.

The railroad crisis today is largely a product of new technology—Diesel power instead of coal; a Diesel fuel valve to turn on in the modern locomotive instead of a coal scoop to be manned.

The petroleum vs. coal adjustment is not a new one for Congress. Depressed coal mining areas in Alabama, West Virginia, Wyoming—all across the land—are a major factor behind the controversial ARA—Area Readjustment Administration—legislation now in the news.

It is no consolation to unemployed miners, but it may be to some of us who are hopeful of saving a few natural areas, that the petroleum industry is already confronted with competition from energy produced from nuclear fission, or solar batteries. A National Power Survey panel has just reported that atomic fuels will be the best power source for the California region starting in the 1970's.

Apparently not far down the road, the fission plants now being built experimentally may be displaced by energy from fusion.

A National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council report on resources research released just a few months ago points out that when hydrogen, or its heavy isotope, deuterium, is combined or fused into helium, vast amounts of energy are released, and there are no radioactive wastes left over to create a serious problem of disposal.

Deuterium occurs in water. Using the fusion process, one gram of water could produce about 3-1/3 kilowatt hours of heat. That means 100 kilowatt hours of energy from an ounce of water, a month's supply of energy for a home from a pint of water and a year's supply from a gallon and a half.

The energy from one cubic meter of water would equal 1870 barrels of oil. The energy from a cubic mile of water would equal two times all the estimated crude oil reserves in the world.

This is not dream stuff. The National Academy of Sciences report comments that the

achievement of controlled fusion—now one of the most important goals in the history of mankind—has been reported on with "tempered optimism" by Dr. James Tuck of the Los Alamos Laboratory. The Academy adds:

> "A great deal of essential fundamental knowledge is being acquired which, within a decade or two if not earlier, may permit solution of the problem of controlled fusion."

Session after session of Congress has had to deal with a farm problem of one sort or another. All of them have stemmed from adjustment of our agricultural institutions to rapid technological advances—from science burgeoning the productive capacity of our land, contrary to Malthus' gloomy prediction.

Wheat is currently in the news. The average yield of wheat in the United States in 1948—15 years ago—was 17.9 bushels per acre. Last year it was 25.1 bushels per acre, up 7.2 bushels or 40%. Demand for wheat is inelastic. We must cut back production by 14 or 15 million acres to adjust to 25-bushels-per-acre-wheat, and the Department of Agriculture believes it has a new strain which will lift average yields to 100 bushels per acre. We will then need 10 million acres instead of 55 million acres to produce our cereal grain, including export needs.

Every time we talk about establishing a wilderness, or a park, or a recreation area in the West, we are confronted with the livestock organizations. One cattleman testifying on the Wilderness Bill told the Interior Committee: "We are alarmed by the increasing intrusion of people on our cattle lands." Raising cattle doesn't require the millions of acres of range lands now devoted to it. We feed out 5-10-25,000 head of cattle now in congested pens. We can produce the calves on much less acreage than we have needed in the past. The cattleman's resistance to change is understandable; no one wants his home or business condemned. But the fact remains that we have abundant land now, and for years to come, for cattle production.

In 1950 we were assured that population growth would overtake surplus food production by 1960 and end the farmer's problem. Population has "exploded," but so has productivity in agriculture.

Those skeptics who believe that we have gone about as far as we can in raising production, technology, have overlooked one fact:

> Scientific discovery and scientific advances are no longer a matter of chance.

The tires on which we ride in millions of automobiles, and tires on which 30% of our freight moves, were originally made possible because a man accidentally dropped a piece of rubber on a stove and discovered the process of vulcanizing. But today the quality of tires is being improved by scientists who know the atomic structure of rubber and its substitutes and have completely synthesized new, artificial materials to provide a more durable, long-lived cord than the cotton cord previously used in tire manufacture.

Today we assign a crew of scientists to investigate a problem and they work, not by trial and error methods, but from a vast and rapidly expanding background of information on atomic structures and physical and biological processes which make success in their scientific endeavor a hundred times more certain than old methods.

For a time, some people believed that a magic key to weather modification had been found more or less by chance: Cloud-seeding with silver iodide. Now, except for some areas west of the Rocky Mountains, it is questioned whether this chance experimentation with rain making actually gets any results.

The scientists have now gone back to basic research and are studying the nature of the atmosphere, the tremendous energy forces that are built up in it by the sun's rays, the role of electrical charges in raindrop formation, forces which guide the course of great storms—every aspect of atmospheric physics—to find a formula for weather modification.

I am confident that one day the great Southwestern deserts of the United States can be irrigated from the sky, if we want it that way, and New London will be secure from hurricanes as a consequence of our understanding and control of the atmosphere. The National Science Foundation tells us we are ready for some multi-million dollar testing of weather modification theories.

The end of our growth potentialities, with available natural resources and new scientific knowledge, is at least far enough away that we can quit being alarmed or despondent over the dismal predictions of shortages if we put aside a few acres of land to preserve as natural areas, or even a few million acres for wilderness.

One of the toughest areas of opposition to wilderness, park and recreation measures today is the 19th Century notion that we are running out of resources, and particularly land. The multiple-use legislation which was passed in relation to the national forests, and is now pending for the remainder of our public lands, draws part of its support from alarmed non-Malthusians. Arnold Toynbee, the noted English economist, reflected a fear of land scarcity for food production in the year 2,000 A.D. at the recent Food for Peace Conference. His projection clearly foresaw no increase in productivity per acre.

We do not have land resources to waste. Multiple use of most lands is wise policy. But we are not so short of land resources that we

cannot afford to restrict commercial uses on a fraction of it and preserve it for recreational and scientific values. The real job we have is adjustment of land uses—of adjusting human beings and human institutions to the realities of the new era. It is a job of planning so city wastes are not dumped into the last swamp, but elsewhere, where it will not destroy fast vanishing values.

Because of the extent to which the theory of advancing shortages and scarcity are being used against conservation measures, the lesson of the Barnett and Morse study needs to be reported, interpreted and understood widely—particularly by lawmakers dealing with conservation matters.

They are not, as some sincerely believe, fighting a battle to keep people supplied with the necessities of life by preventing lands and their resources from being locked up. They are in reality a zoning board, allocating land between uses. There is no shortage or prospective shortage of land requiring the exploration of every acre for minerals, food production or other commercial purpose. We are running low on undespoiled areas—certain types of land—but only because we have failed to recognize their value and make adjustments necessary to their preservation.

How do we convince officials that we can afford to reserve natural areas?

Your officers indicated that they would be happy to have me discuss how the people who are in groups like The Nature Conservancy can properly and most effectively influence legislation.

Organizations like The Nature Conservancy have a tax problem; they lose their exemption from the Federal income tax if they engage in lobbying.

I am a director in a Foundation which once went into this legal problem in an extensive—and expensive—way. The law prohibits major expenditures on legislative work by tax-exempt groups. Our attorneys held that it does not forbid incidental expenditures to indicate to Congress, or a State legislature, what the views of an organization may be in regard to legislative proposals. But you can't employ lobbyists and make major expenditures for lobbying. I am not sure you are deprived of very much.

The ultimate fate of national legislation is pretty generally determined back at the homes of the Members of Congress long before the Congressman or Senator arrives in Washington.

Democracy does work, in the main, and nearly any individual can, if he tries, have a real influence on the course of legislation. Or he can let vested interests use the machinery for democratic decision-making for selfish ends.

More than 35 years ago, Aldo Leopold, a forester turned Chamber of Commerce Secretary out in Albuquerque, New Mexico, lobbied everyone he knew to support his wilderness ideas. He took a young reporter out to a hilltop in the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico and spoke to him of the need to preserve some such areas in the United States; to protect them in perpetuity for the enjoyment and scientific purposes of future generations.

That is unquestionably why there is today a Wilderness Preservation Bill already passed by the United States Senate and pending before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The reporter was inspired by Leopold's concept of wilderness preservation. He also got into politics. He was imbued with the idea of loyalty—loyalty to people, to ideas and to the causes he believes meritorious. He became a powerful United States Senator. When the Wilderness cause faltered in 1961, he took over its sponsorship, guided the bill through the Senate in the 87th Congress, and again in the 88th Congress.

Aldo Leopold's lobbying for wilderness back in 1926 has paid off in a big way, although he had passed on before there was an Anderson Bill.

I am not contending this incident alone is responsible for the fact the Wilderness Bill is alive and moving. I learned a long time ago that when a fellow in Washington tells you that he got some bill passed, or some Commission established, or a major policy adopted, you can put him down on your list, charitably, as guilty of exaggeration, or, less charitably, as a liar. No one does anything alone in Washington. No single incident is the sole key to success or failure of a bill, or a new policy or program. It takes generals and troops in both the House and Senate to pass a bill. It takes generals and troops in the Executive Branch. It takes troops at the grassroots.

A Clinton Anderson can provide leadership; he can introduce and press for a bill, arrange hearings, enroll friends in the House and Senate to vote with him, but there isn't any Member of Congress who can get a bill like the Wilderness Bill, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, or a Land and Water Conservation Fund bill through Congress single-handed.

Despite Senator Anderson's leadership, the Wilderness Bill, was in effect, killed in the Senate Interior Committee just before lunch one day in 1962. An amendment was adopted by a one-vote margin which made the bill meaningless.

A conservationist out in Ottumwa, Iowa, can properly claim that he saved the measure on that occasion. Someone called him about the situation. He immediately placed a call to one of the Committee members. When the Committee reconvened after lunch, it reconsidered the amendment, killed it, and voted out a pretty good bill.

Thus, a Senator who was swung around within the hour by a long distance phone call from home joined a Senator whose vote had been won 35 years before, to save the wilderness proposal. The one thing they had in common

was response to a voice from back home, from the grassroots.

The point I want to make is that each of you, as individuals away from the capitals can be effective lobbyists for the cause which brings you together in The Nature Conservancy, and the most effective sort of lobbyist.

A professional lobbyist in Washington can't change many votes. He is seldom successful unless the member of the House or Senate is conscious that he speaks for people back home—unless the legislator has in his mind people in his own state or district who back up the lobbyist's position, and recognizes that he speaks for the citizens back home.

When there is a tough issue before a Congressional Committee, the American Farm Bureau Federation can be depended upon to present as witnesses at the hearings its state presidents from the states of the Committee members.

The electric power companies regularly bring to Washington key local power company officials when a fight is in progress.

A classic case in point was the operation of the railroads some years ago in preparation for passage of the Reed-Bulwinkle bill exempting the railroads from the anti-trust laws.

In that fight, the Transportation Association of America brought into being the American Enterprise Association to exploit on a massive scale the theory that America is run by "influential men" back home.

What the railroads did is told in a study by John G. Shott, published by the Public Affairs Institute of Washington, D.C. in 1950, "The Railroad Monopoly."

The study quotes from a letter written by Mr. R. V. Fletcher, Vice President of the Association of American Railroads, in which he stated:

> "All of us have long recognized that the only effective way to influence Congressional action is to convince the influential men in each Congressional district that the public interest and the interest of the railroads coincide."

A particular application of this "influential men" doctrine was made to Congressmen from rural districts. Fletcher wrote:

> "I have the impression that most of the Congressmen, particularly those living in the smaller states and in rural districts, depend for their support upon a comparatively few men in each county in their respective Congressional districts. If we could reach the men upon whom a Congressman depends for advice and assistance in his political campaign, we would go far toward having the problem solved."

Fletcher had state associations prepare mailing lists "which would show the names of the influential citizens of the United States, meaning thereby those who are influential in a political way—the influential men behind the several Congressmen." The lists were used by the AAR

> "...to contact those men through our attorneys, employees, and representatives, and in order that we might provide them with such informative publications as are issued by the various railroad agencies."

This was done systematically, Mr. Fletcher explaining:

> "It frequently happens that a particular Congressman occupies a key position in connection with some measure pending in Congress. If at that time we could call upon a hundred of his influential constituents in his Congressional district and persuade those persons to write or wire him their really sincere convictions on the question, I think the influence would be almost immediately felt."

A nationwide group of more than 7000 people with a common interest can have a profound effect on the course of national legislation in their field of interest by working at home.

If you are not personally acquainted with your Congressman or Senator, or your State legislators, or even town councilmen arrange to meet them. Invite them to one of your meetings, which may be anything from the dedication of a natural area to public use to an informal meeting of a few partisans for a conservation measure. Let them talk, and let them listen. Let them see that there are a substantial number of their constituents interested in conservation.

Conservation has an effective and good friend in Senator Abraham Ribicoff, who preceded me on the program. He came to know the Connecticut Chapter when he was Governor. His presence here this morning renews his awareness of your work and your numbers and is a splendid example of the relationship which chapters of The Nature Conservancy should have across the country.

If it is not feasible to reach your representatives directly, then—as Mr. Fletcher advised his railroad clients—"reach the men upon whom the Congressman depends for advice and assistance...." and let them relay intelligence of your numbers, your work, your views and arguments.

Correspondence has great usefulness in legislative efforts. Out-of-district and out-of-state mail, at minimum, gets piled in "pro" and "con" stacks, counted and compared. Letters from actual constituents get closer attention.

It is my observation, however, that there are always two or three to a dozen letters on a

subject that get careful consideration and thoughtful replies from the Senators addressed. They come from the friends and advisors whose judgment—or whose following—the member respects. They are people personally known to the man in office, and respected by him.

A few hundred people spread around the country who sincerely believe in a common cause, if they will take the time to establish a strong line of communication with their own representatives in State and Federal legislative bodies, can have a great deal more influence than a considerably larger number who first have to be instructed in what they "sincerely believe."

The fish box letter which I mentioned earlier illustrates both an attempted use of the "influential man" technique of lobbying, and one of the dangers of artificially inseminated "sincere beliefs." The beliefs and facts supporting them sometime get distorted in the process.

The case for conservation and for preservation of some of our natural areas is a strong one. It is especially strong coming from men and women who do something about it themselves—who acquire and preserve areas themselves and do not rely on the government for everything.

I was impressed yesterday by the findings of the student researchers who accompanied us up the Mystic River to your swamp. The movement of sea life from that spawning area down the river to the open waters is a story that public officials should know. Knowledge of the importance of estuaries to sea life would give many of them an appreciation of the importance of your work they do not now have.

In the rush of business in Washington it is difficult to communicate your strong case to harassed members of Congress. The viewpoints that members of Congress apply to legislation are largely brought with them, acquired at the dedications, dinners, meetings and functions which are a part of every Congress member's routine, or acquired in the few weeks of relative relaxation between sessions of Congress back in the home district.

Thus, the folks at home have at least as much opportunity to influence legislation directly as professionals in Washington.

The need for a paid Washington lobbying staff—central guidance of legislative efforts—is very considerable when folks across the country have to be educated in their "sincere beliefs." It is less needed in a group who already have sincere, common beliefs and already know the sort of legislation that deserves support, or opposition. There are no Internal Revenue Bureau rules against any organization reporting the facts about the introduction and status of legislation pending in Congress. It is not the responsibility of the editor if his readers follow up on the information he provides and do some lobbying on their own.

The members of The Nature Conservancy, with the many projects you carry on, your record of unselfish service and independent action to accomplish some of the things you think worthwhile, should have little trouble coming to know legislators, winning their interest and their respect for your views.

The democratic concept works for people who will work at it. If citizens with unselfish motives and objectives default, then others win the influence and the decisions by default.

There is no greater need in our society than for individuals to evaluate the potential importance of their own individual role in government; the importance of their vote on election day, and the importance of their views and their influence after election day.

Any one among you who has had the patience to hear me out can contribute to conservation victories in the legislative arena. Any one of you may be the Aldo Leopold who inspires a future leader, or the "man from Ottumwa" responsible for swinging that last crucial vote into line.

CLIFTON GORGE IS SAVED!

Clifton Gorge, one of the most beautiful places in Ohio, has been saved for public benefit by the Ohio Chapter following a long and difficult series of negotiations. It represents a scenic section of the Little Miami River including the narrowest portion of the Gorge and the most spectacular views. Bold vertical cliffs reach up to a height of 1,000 feet, while the river base is at 850 feet. The temperature in this valley is lower and the humidity higher than that of the surrounding area; thus the plants which grow here are also notably different from the nardwood forests of Ohio. Conifers, such as hemlock, yew, and arbor vitae, remind us of the northern flora and so do the mountain maples, red-berried elder, and red bane-berries. In addition to these "relict" flowering plants, the rocks are covered with a rich variety of mosses and ferns, including one which was discovered in the Gorge and scientifically named Asplenium ohioensis.

The best part of the vegetation as well as the most picturesque portion of the Gorge was privately owned. The holding was at peril point to "develop" into a commercial recreation area; building a dam was contemplated to promote boating and fishing. At the 11th hour a public crusade was launched by David W. Swetland, then Chairman of the Ohio Chapter. The quick and successful fund-raising campaign made it possible to purchase the endangered area in July 1963. Attorney Robert Wead of Xenia and John E. Coleman from Dayton are acting as trustees for The Nature Conservancy.

The acquisition is of special significance to another volunteer group, the Country Common Committee, which is well known for its outstanding work at Glen Helen. It is composed of

(Continued on page 10)

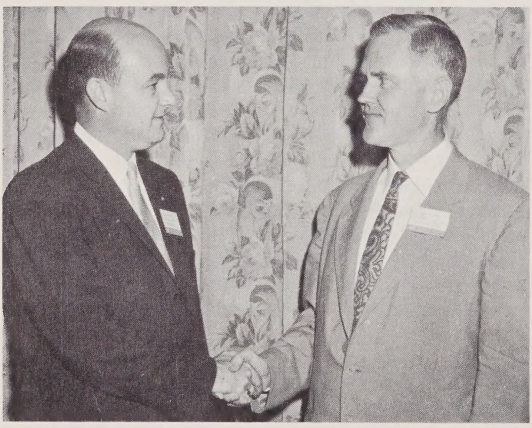
DR. GOODWIN RECEIVES BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN AWARD FOR 1963

Dr. Richard H. Goodwin, Vice President of The Nature Conservancy, has just received the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Award intended for people who have done outstanding work in interpreting the plant world and its significance to laymen.

The award was presented at the 14th Annual Meeting of the AIBS, at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, on August 28, 1963, during the Annual Banquet of the Botanic Society of America, and reads as follows:

> "Richard Hale Goodwin, an outstanding research worker and teacher of Botany, who has extended his contributions from the halls of learning to become President of The Nature Conservancy, and in this and many other capacities has led the fight for the preservation of our green mansions of native plant life. You have preached conservation throughout our country and have successfully practiced what you have preached. Because of your efforts many thousands of acres of previous wild land have been preserved for coming generations of all who enjoy nature in its original state."

Dr. Goodwin is shown receiving congratulations from Mr. James B. Ross, former President of The Nature Conservancy.



James B. Ross (left) and Dr. Richard H. Goodwin

CLIFTON GORGE—from p. 9.

the representatives plus advisors of several institutions and agencies owning, using or seeking land in the Yellow Springs Region, and its proposal is to double the amount of open space reserved up till now in the Bryan Park-Glen Helen area. Clifton Gorge is a significant advance in the Committee's effort to assemble a greenbelt of 3,600 acres. The purchase of this land by The Nature Conservancy gives renewed affirmation to the fact that various conservation groups can collaborate and sublimate their interest into a mutual ideal.

LIGE COALMAN HONORED AT NCCRP

Tree Dedicated to Youth Leader Who Inspired "Camp Wilderness"

In a simple ceremony at The Nature Conservancy's Northern California Coast Range Preserve, veteran YMCA camp leader and former Mount Hood Ranger and Guide, Lige Coalman of Santa Rosa was recognized as a conservationist and inspirer of youth by the dedication of the "Lige Coalman Tree." Selected by Mr. Heath Angelo, Founder of the Preserve, the venerable Douglas fir stands like a tower of rugged strength at the far end of the southernmost Camp Adventure meadow. Its unusually widespreading branches shelter, symbolically, a group of straight and sturdy young seedlings.

Lige Coalman, who was born in 1881 in the shadow of Mt. Hood, spoke inspirationally at the August 18th dedication, to sixteen teen-age boys and girls, members of the first youth conservation camp in The Nature Conservancy's history. They listened intently as the builder and manager of two great "Y" camps—Spirit Lake, Oregon, and Gualala, on the Mendocino Coast—wove in the history of the Wilderness Lodge—Camp Adventure property on which they were doing conservation work, along with a message of understanding and appreciation of the wild lands and the reasons for preserving them. Seven of the young people "listened" with their eyes on the rapidly moving hands of Counsellor John Reed—they were totally deaf.

Others of the party hearing Lige Coalman, who was introduced by Dr. Waldo Cook of Ukiah, California, Chairman of the NCCRP Management Council, were council members Howard Twining with his daughter Mary, and Dwayne Blakney, of Ukiah; Camp Wilderness leaders Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cell, of San Jose, representing the camp's co-sponsoring group, The American Friends Service Committee of San Francisco; John Reed, counsellor at the California School for the Deaf, representing the third sponsoring group with The Nature Conservancy, The San Francisco Hearing Society; twelve parents of the campers; Brian Hayes, NCCRP Resident Manager; and Don Kelley, Western Regional Director of the Conservancy, who opened the brief program with remarks about the conservation purposes of the Preserve and the camp, and with a tribute to the young people for the splendid work done during their three weeks on the Eel River. The event was recorded on film by Elna Bakker of Los Angeles, whose husband, Professor Gerhard Bakker, is Chairman of the Southern California Chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

A bronze plaque, mounted on a redwood slab near the base of the tree, bears the legend:

"This tree and the ground on which it grows are dedicated to LIGE COALMAN in appreciation of his contributions to the conservation of natural and human values and the building of character through his interest and faith in young people. August 1963."

REMARKS OF RUSSELL L. BRENNEMAN, ESQ., AT THE 14TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY AT CONNECTICUT COLLEGE, NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

August 24th, 1963

I have always felt sorry for judges, who must sit, silent and passive, listening to lawyers talk all day, and the thought that I have more than a hundred of you captive is a little appalling.

Several months ago I was asked by The Conservation and Research Foundation to conduct legal research into the ways in which individuals and groups can through private means perpetuate land use patterns. When I speak of "private" methods of accomplishing this objective I, of course, mean to distinguish such approaches as zoning or other government action. These remarks will be a very brief summary of some of the approaches which can be considered, but I must caution you at the outset that the laws of the various states differ so substantially that very few general statements can be made, and, of course, you should consider a particular approach or combination of approaches only upon the advice of counsel in the local jurisdiction. Also, it is obviously impossible to concoct any formula technique or formula language useful in every situation. Just as every natural habitat differs from every other, so the legal approach to preservation of the habitat will differ from case to case.

One of the techniques which has received considerable attention recently is that of the conservation easement. The acquisition of such an easement by public authorities has been authorized by the green belt and open space legislation of several states. There is no reason that private agencies can not use the easement approach as well. Those of you who took the boat trip in the Mystic River yesterday saw some property over which The Nature Conservancy has a conservation easement. This is the Gallup Marsh. In 1961 Mrs. Gallup granted The Nature Conservancy the right to use this marsh "as a nature preserve for recreational, education, or scientific purposes, in substantially its wild, natural character." A colleague in Ohio has been kind enough to send me a copy of a conservation easement which has been used there. It grants the donee of the easement, a college, "the right and easement as a conservation easement to hold and protect" the premises described "forever as permanent woodland and other open tree-space for the protection of unspoiled natural beauty in the within described and adjacent areas." I quote from the language of these easements because they show some diversity of approach and make the point that the language of the granting instrument can and should be tailor-made to the particular situation.

An important thing to remember with respect to such an easement is that it creates an interest in the land itself, and the holder of the easement has standing to object to interference with the easement by anyone. For instance, it seems to me that if such an easement were threatened by the aerial spraying of pesticides the holder of the easement would have standing to object. It may interest you to know that when the value of the Mystic River marsh as a natural area was threatened by a proposed marina nearby, The Nature Conservancy was able to participate in the administrative and court proceedings directed at stopping the marina, and it was never questioned by any court or agency that we had standing to do so. This notably distinguishes the Gallup case from such cases as that involving Sherwood Island here in Connecticut, where it is my understanding conservationists attempted to appear in court to object to the effect of the proposed project on the natural area and the court held that the conservationists could not do so because they had no standing in court, they not having an interest in the land.

Another approach to restricting land use is by the imposition of restrictive covenants. For the lawyers present, when I speak of "restrictions" or "restrictive covenants" I am referring in this talk to covenants enforceable in a court of equity; that is, equitable servitudes the interference with which will be enjoined by the courts. Such covenants can be imposed in a deed to property. An owner could grant a parcel of land and impose in the grant a covenant that, say, the plant and animal habitat would not be modified. More interesting to me is the possibility of using reciprocal restrictions on a number of parcels of land with a number of different owners where the parcels have some conservation value in common. An example might be where several properties lie on either side of a stream and it is desired to preserve the stream value. The neighbors holding property along the stream could reciprocally covenant among themselves not to modify the habitat in a strip of land lying, say, within 1,000 feet of the center of the stream on either side. This type of restriction, it seems to me, lends itself particularly well to valley situations and perhaps to the shore line. I think that I should immediately add that the law with respect to covenants is not at all uniform or well settled. There are very great diversities in the laws of the several states and even within a state and it may be very difficult to discover just what treatment such covenants would receive should they ever be viewed by the courts.

I am trying to be as untechnical as possible, but I think that I must interject here a somewhat technical point. This concerns ease-

ments and covenants the benefit of which is held in gross. When we lawyers use the phrase "in gross" in such a context we mean that the covenant or easement does not benefit and is not appurtenant to another piece of land. Where an easement or covenant in gross is contemplated very close attention must be given to the validity of such an interest under the law of the jurisdiction where the interest is to be created. The law of the various jurisdictions on this subject is both unclear and diverse. In any jurisdiction where it is doubtful that such interests in gross are recognized, it would be advisable, it seems to me, to grant the conservation agency a parcel of land to which the easement or covenent could be appurtenant and which the easement or covenant would benefit.

I think that we ought to touch briefly on aspects of easements and covenants having to do with the deduction for charitable contributions under the Internal Revenue Code. Conceptually, the gift of an easement to a tax exempt organization certainly constitutes a charitable contribution, and the Tax Court has so held in at least one case. I should think there would be more question about the allowance of the deduction where an equitable servitude is imposed, although the line may be a fine one. In both cases there will very likely be the problem of valuation of the interest transferred to the charity.

I think I should also add, with respect to covenants, that several jurisdictions have laws affecting the type of covenants which will be enforced and the duration of covenants. Thus it may be that under the law of a particular state a covenant is good only for a specified period of time. Or, the law may provide, as it does in Massachusetts, that the covenant must be in effect renewed from time to time if it is to continue to have legal force.

Passing from easements and covenants, land use may also be controlled by the use of a grant with a clause conditioning the grant on the continuance of a specific state of affairs. An example might be a deed which transfers land on condition that the plant and animal habitat will not be modified. If modification occurred, depending upon the language of the instrument, the property could revert automatically to the donor or grantor or the grantor could have a right to enter upon the land and take possession of it for himself or title to the property could pass automatically from the original grantee to another party. While in a particular situation this approach may be an appealing one, its usefulness would be extremely restricted by the laws which have been passed by an increasing number of state legislatures limiting the duration of such conditions. Typically, such statutes provide that where such a grant is made and the condition does not occur within a specified time after the grant, the title of the grantee becomes absolute; that is, the condition is no longer of any effect.

After discussing these easements and covenants I must immediately add that I have been able to find no case in which a court of law has passed upon the validity of such a restriction or covenant. In imposing such limitations privately upon the land we are, in effect, withdrawing it from the market place and saying that regardless of what economic value society may place upon the land or what its most productive use might be it is to be preserved in its natural state. It has often been said that restrictions upon land use are not favored by our law because it is the policy of our law to favor the freest possible transfer of land for the purposes for which it will fetch the most in the market place. The social desirability of the restrictions which we seek to impose may seem obvious to us—and I hope it will seem obvious to future generations—but I think we must assume that any restrictive approach will be examined critically by the courts. And I should say that I am not particularly concerned about the enforcement of these restrictions in this generation or even in the next, when there will still be relatively close contact with the time when the restrictions are imposed. But I am concerned about enforcing these provisions in the third generation, when, we may be sure, the pressure on these resources will be infinitely greater than it is now and the parties against whom enforcement is sought will be more remote from our time. By this negative talk I do not wish to suggest that we should not go forward and pioneer in this area, but I do think that we must move with the utmost care in order to insure that our objectives are accomplished.

I am going to touch very briefly on a few points concerned with gifts of the land itself. I think that we should remember that where a donor wishes to give some land but also wishes to retain an interest in it for his life or for the life of himself and his wife he may do so by reserving a life estate in himself or himself and his wife. There would be a present gift of the remainder interest and if the gift was to a tax exempt organization the value of the remainder interest would be deductible as a charitable contribution at the time of the grant.

Sometimes a donor wishes to give land, but for tax reasons he does not wish to give the entirety of it in any one year. If he wishes to give it, say, over a period of five years, he can, of course, physically segragate the land into five parcels and give one of them each year to the conservation agency. A less cumbersome way to accomplish the same objective is to give an undivided one-fifth interest in the land to the conservation agency each year for a period of five years. Of course, his will should provide that if he should die prematurely whatever interest he has not given prior to his death

shall pass to the conservation agency. It seems to me that this second method has much to commend it and lawyers who know a lot more about federal taxation than I do say that such an approach does not jeopardize the charitable deduction.

I think we are all familiar with gifts in trust. Of course, such gifts may be either given while the donor is living or by a provision in his will. I'd simply like to remind you that the great virtue of a trust is its flexibility. You may include provisions in a trust instrument which would be out of place in a deed for the reason that our land law has developed historically in a much less flexible manner than the law of trusts, which is of more recent origin.

In closing I would like to speak very briefly about the role of the lawyer in conservation efforts. It pleases me very much to find that George Collins and Dick Leonard in San Francisco are in the process of organizing a national group of lawyers who are concerned about and willing to work in the conservationarea. There is a great deal of information, opinion and knowledge which should be shared among lawyers of all the jurisdictions if our profession is going to help conservationists achieve their goals. My work on the study for the Conservation and Research Foundation has demonstrated for me the enormous diversity in the laws of the various states, and I look forward to a dialogue with other lawyers about common problems. Remember that the role of the lawyer is both creative and defensive. It is creative in the sense that he must put the conservation agency in the best possible position with respect to its holdings by setting up those holdings in a form which will insure the greatest likelihood of accomplishing the conservation objective. The lawyer's role is, of course, also defensive in the sense that when these preserves are threatened by eminent domain, by trespass or by some other encroachment action must be taken in the courts to protect them. In closing, I would like to suggest that those of you who have contact with members of my profession continually stress to us the importance of your goals and objectives; get us interested in what you are trying to do. I'm sure that without Dick Goodwin's evangelism and prodding I would not today be talking with you or be an interested, and, I hope, helpful member of the conservation team. I think lawyers are more harmless than is generally realized and conceivably we can even be of some help to you. Thank you.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

	Operating Fund	Natural Areas Funds	Endowment Fund
INCOME:			
Annual Membership Dues Received	$ 26,369.32	$	$
Less: Allocation to Chapters	11,925.47		
Dues Available for National Operations	$ 14,443.85		
Contributions—National Operations:			
General	61,408.27		
Miscellaneous Income	273.00		
Sale of Publications	(15.79)		
Investment Income:			
Interest	9,936.31		
From Endowment Funds	2,285.57		$ 3,382.05
Grants from Foundations	40,000.00	$425,000.00	
Special Contributions		3,247.00	11,805.00
Life Memberships			5,195.00
TOTAL INCOME	$128,331.21	$428,247.00	$20,382.05
EXPENDITURES:			
General and Administrative Expenses	$113,181.94	$	$
Project Activity Expenditures		161,987.00	
Investment Fees			218.41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$113,181.94	$161,987.00	$ 218.41
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES	$ 15,149.27		$20,163.64
NET RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES AND LOANS		$266,260.00	

Business Meeting in Session
Saturday, August 24, 1963

Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg
Presiding at Annual Banquet

(Left to right) President Collins,
Benton J. Stong, Senator Ribicoff,
and Dr. Walter S. Boardman

Benton J. Stong and President
George L. Collins

Mr. Russell L. Brenneman
Luncheon Speaker, August 24th

Business Meeting in Session

h ANNUAL MEETING,

y, Connecticut College,

Connecticut

1963

Business Meeting, August 24th. Miss Hedwig Michel of the Florida Chapter reporting to the Board.

Annual Banquet

(Left to right) Miss Mary Sherman, James B. Ross, F. R. Fosberg, Richard H. Goodwin.

Exhibits at The Annual Meeting. Mr. Donald Stough, Former Executive Director examining the California displays.

Photographs by Paul Bruce Dowling

Walcott Preserve Display

Director's Message

"CONSERVATION"—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Under the shadow of diminishing supplies of many natural resources, the term "Conservationist" has become something of a status symbol and no one seems willing to be classified otherwise. However, the word is used to mean many different things, depending upon point of view or upon economic interest. For example, the lumberman, in all sincerity may consider himself as a conservationist. He feels that in harvesting the forest, he is saving it from fire or insects. Even further in this extreme is the strip miner who is 'saving' the minerals. Others seem to regard increasing production of one form of life at the expense of others, including destruction of the balance of nature as real conservation. This kind of thinking may be illustrated by the use of chemicals to kill all fish in a river so that sport specie may be stocked and fishing greatly improved. Recently an article appeared in a sports publication in which the author cited a man whose hobby is the extermination of the great horned owl as a "great conservationist." Here the theory is that if there were no owls man could have so much more fun killing rabbits.

At the other end of the spectrum are those who jealously guard all natural resources in order that succeeding generations will have the opportunity to enjoy the rich experiences with nature that are available today. Their critics say that "Science will find a substitute" or simply dismiss the problem with the comment that "there will always be enough." A few even take the attitude of "Why worry about the next generation?"

Senator Ribicoff, at the Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy, made the startling statement that "One man who believes is a majority." It is important that each of us know where he stands and what he means by "Conservation." As an organization, The Nature Conservancy is holding lands in a natural or as near natural state as is possible for such use now as may be made without detriment to its future value.

Many of us who thus seek to preserve land with its marvelous flora and fauna also hold a respect for all forms of life as do the people of a different culture.

—W.S.B.

IF WE ARE NOT careful we shall leave our children a legacy of billion-dollar roads leading nowhere except to other congested places like those left behind. We are building ourselves an asphalt treadmill and allowing the green areas of our nation to disappear.

—General Omar Bradley

COLLEGE NATURAL AREAS as Research and Teaching Facilities by Paul Bruce Dowling and James B. Ross. Research Publication No. 1, The Nature Conservancy, Washington, D.C. 1963 28 pp. Pamphlet $1.00.

The Proceedings of the First National Conference on College Natural Areas represent a concise review of the establishment of natural areas as outdoor laboratories for research and higher education. It presents the forward-looking viewpoints of some of the outstanding leaders in the field.

In conclusion it is stated that "there is a strong trend toward the acquisition of college natural areas as evidenced by the fact that over half of the areas represented here have been established within the past five years .... The volume and diversity of use attest to their importance."

The publication is recommended for all who are interested in the development of natural areas for research and education.

PLANNING A NATURE CENTER by Byron L. Ashbaugh, Nature Centers Division, National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N.Y. 88 pp. Illustrated $2.00.

This is an attractive pamphlet designed to help local government agencies provide groups and interested individuals properly develop nature center projects. Experience has proven that some standards of design, layout, and programming are necessary. The Nature Centers Division has prepared this publication to meet that need and prevent disappointments through errors in planning.

COMMUNITY RECREATION AND THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, Staff, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Under the recreation and public purposes act of 1954, public lands may be leased or purchased "by qualified, non-profit organizations for specified uses." These include such purposes as are compatible with the objectives of The Nature Conservancy. The pamphlet is available from BLM offices or from the Government Printing Office. It is both interesting reading for the conservationist and may offer chapters an opportunity to obtain significant natural areas on lease or sale at nominal cost.

REMINDER . . . . . copies of THOREAU's GUIDE TO CAPE COD, edited by Alexander B. Adams, are available from The Nature Conservancy at $4.50 postpaid.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE L. COLLINS

President of The Nature Conservancy, before the Annual Meeting, August 24th, 1963.

To me this whole meeting, and my appearance before you this evening, are especially significant and gratifying because they are the first events in a journey stretching ahead now for weeks to come for several of us who are here. This is a journey that will take us into Europe, Africa, Asia and the Orient to meet and visit with parkmen in a number of countries, to observe all we can first hand of their ways of conservation thinking and doing, before we will again see you here at home.

New England is a fitting place in which to begin such an odyssey because, geographically and historically this part of our country is so close to Old England where we will go tomorrow, there to meet with British Nature Conservancy people and see some of their parks and reserves.

I have great reason here tonight to reflect upon the meaning of our American traditions in conservation—its intellectual genesis in this very part of the Nation and to think about our responsibilities as American conservationists away from home. I wouldn't be a member of The Nature Conservancy because there wouldn't be one; I wouldn't be in Connecticut with you because this meeting would never have been called; I wouldn't have the concepts of natural history and area preservation upon which our organization is based, because they would never have been evolved; and if I were around at all I probably would be a cat skinner, or a subdivider, a highway engineer, or a taxi driver—except for the lives of three New Englanders who in this country and wherever their influence has reached around the world, are truly the giants of conservation history.

They gave us the ideals and ideas that have inspired all subsequent workers in the cause of American conservation. They did all this for you and me so long ago that any year of this decade could be a conservation centennial.

By 1864 the contemporaries Thoreau, Marsh and Olmstead had set forth with such wisdom and conviction their arguments for the need to conserve nature and natural resources in the United States that no conservation leader since then has necessarily been at a loss for adequate philosophy, reason or excuse in his work.

Unquestionably the contributions by Roosevelt, Pinchot, Newell and many others who came later, were the outgrowth of the never ceasing educational campaign waged by those earlier intellectuals who actually did arouse the American people to a sense of conservation purpose. Robert Underwood Johnson, John Muir, John Burroughs, Charles Sprague Sargent and Bernhard Fernow were the principals of the second generation, who generally preceded Roosevelt, Pinchot and Newell, and followed Thoreau, Marsh and Olmstead.

Wherever I observe The Nature Conservancy engaged in a campaign to save something, I am more than ever thankful to Thoreau and Marsh and Olmstead who had such genius of foresight and such persuasiveness in their efforts going back more than a century ago. We marvel today at the wisdom and farsightedness of founding fathers who gave us the Constitution of the United States; and I am almost equally grateful to those naturalists, poets, philosophers and scientists who in the spirit of that document first gave us the meaning and the ethics of American conservation.

This same New England of yours, and I will say of mine too, because the families of my parents were here for a few generations, is the part of our country in which the greatest and saddest industrialization was occurring 100 years or more ago. As Lewis Mumford has put it: "Rivers filled with refuse, inimical to fish and vegetation flowed past cities covered with soot.... Mountainsides, first denuded of trees, lost their soil to local torrents of spring that captured the runoff of the winter snows, now no longer retained to seep slowly into the soil. Blight and waste came in with the boasted prosperities of the early industrial period; and at first advantages and defilements were so closely associated that people even prided themselves on the smoke of the thriving town...."

Thus New England offered the horrible examples of the day to those three great men who first critically thought through the questions of American cultural land preservation. And it was not so much coincidence that the three leaders emerged in New England as it was the fact that this was the region in which the most drastic and unconscionable offenses of the day were occurring, and where reform therefore would most logically begin. Paradoxically, New England, was then recognized as our national center of culture. Some of you may say that is true today and I will not argue. But I think of the situation at that time as the classic intellectual contradiction in conservation pioneering. It is a contradiction that comes to mind today when the going gets tough because it gives one reason to believe that conservation problems are seldom so bad that you can't find some one or some way to improve them.

But this is 1963. The scenes of New England 100 years ago that provoked and prompted Thoreau, Marsh and Olmstead have expanded in kind across the country. Now we see the examples of bad and good in human environment everywhere around us as we travel across the great series of overlapping landscapes that is America; and on an even broader scale, the world.

I have never ceased to marvel at the physical geography of our country. The mountains generally run north and south, so do the rivers.

The vegetation follows the rivers, and this is largely true of the animals, including man, for they too follow the valleys. And we have a spread of latitude that gives us wide climatic and physical variety in this north-south axis; variety in earth and life forms, and in human viewpoint and temperament. It is all a marvelous, deceptively calm appearing land from 35 or 40 thousand feet. But we know it on the ground as a living, breathing, pulsating, dynamic realm, over which man is ever affirming and reaffirming his proprietory assumptions, but in which despite his transcending abilities he seems to remain perversely in many ways ever the stranger.

Fluctuation of purpose, compromises, adjustments, fancies and fads occur so rapidly today that it takes an almost blind integrity to stick to anything, even when you think your feet are squarely on the ground. We find that no matter what we do it will be wrong to someone. It is good to remember that Thoreau and Marsh and Olmstead have not exceeded in their concepts, and that to their modern counterparts the conservation effort is no different basically than it was 100 years ago no matter how complex and technical it may have become because of its interrelationships with all other considerations that have burgeoned across the land. The conservation alphabet is still fundamentally simple, as Olaus Murie, the Thoreau of Jackson Hole, has so effectively taught us in many ways, with such great heart.

I have been scolded in my time for saying that conservation is competitive, not just contemporaneous with other good works. Those who have scolded are traditional to the point of vanity in treating every conservation success as a sacred cow at a time when successes may not stand because this is an era of increasingly materialism taking place up and down those river valleys I mentioned at a highly accelerated rate. I believe that unless we understand conservation as a competitive force—positive, dynamic and fallible—and have ideas on what to do in order to consolidate and protect our gains, we ignore fact, and court disaster.

Recently some of the lawyers of our country, under the leadership of Dick Leonard, in view of all this started what they term the Conservation Law Society of America. This is being devised for the purpose of defending natural resources in all categories, but particularly the scenic and scientific, against careless or unethical practices in use and exploitation.

The lawyers are only trying to compete with the exploiters in assuring the public of the right and proper course to follow. We look around us today and we find examples in every country of the world where the utilization of cultural land for public maintenance of spiritual and intellectual benefit is thwarted by less scrupulous aims of unenlightened, capricious, or downright dishonest interest, and it is convincing evidence that if conservation is not recognized as a competitive force standing against thoughtlessness, careless and destructive practices, then we will have failed Thoreau and Marsh and Olmstead, and all the others, without ever even testing our own real strength.

I do not mean to say to you that we as conservationists should urge our attorney consultants to go out declaring against everything we dislike in conservation. But we do have to know what the basic conservation issues are, and we have to get out and work diligently in order to bring about corrective measures in case of misplaced highways, houses, fills and other improvements. We have to catch such things while they are still merely vagrant gleams in the eye of the entrepreneur.

Sometimes laws, rules and regulations have to be improved to meet conservation needs, as for example in the case of public highways authority which generally goes on the principle that facilities should be constructed by such means and measures as will result in getting the most for the highway dollar. Where there is competition for the same property between parkmen and others whose needs are also unquestioned, the basic authorities may sometimes be improved to fit, but we on our part must have background knowledge and tolerance that are convincing to those who in their ignorance of our views would see nothing wrong in filling a marshy birdland that might well be the last of its kind in the vicinity, instead of protecting it in what otherwise would seem to them an unexciting and profitless natural condition.

We need wider knowledge among administrators, legislators and business people and lay workers of a lot of conservation truths, such as the 1954 Supreme Court decision that any legislative body has as much authority to regulate for beauty as for health and safety. This fact, and many others of significance which we find are not well known, are the keys for the lawyers to strike in helping to progress—with, for instance, property tax exemption, in those states where The Nature Conservancy does not now enjoy that freedom.

New conservation talent emerges all the time. The Nature Conservancy breeds it. The individual spans perhaps 2 or 3 generations. He usually fixes himself in the modes and mores of one of them. We conservationists cannot do that. We must be more universal-minded and timeless in our concept of man and Nature.

The Nature Conservancy, to my mind, occupies a particularly unique position in that we are materialists as well as idealists and philosophers. We possess land for which we have to fight. If we cannot raise the funds with which to keep our properties going we fail in our conservation mission, and at times this is a terribly harsh, materialistic fact as our Executive Director and many of the rest of you know so well. But we are only carrying out responsibilities our forebearers saw for us in far greater clarity than we would imagine.

The essence of conservation security ahead lies in our continued intolerance toward capriciousness and deceit, and our ability to find facts with which to settle differences on common ground.

Thoreau, Marsh and Olmstead, and their disciples, Muir, Fernow, Sargent, Burroughs and others, were realists. For example, they recognized and advocated sustained yield resource management as essential where it could logically apply, but with this different from what Pinchot later came to advocate: that when conflicts of interest arise between humanitarian and utilitarian purposes at a particular area the humanitarian values should prevail.

Contrasting philosophy of Pinchot and Newell, and more or less by Theodore Roosevelt, was that natural resources were valuable only as they served the needs of man in a material way. They felt that land use for the direct spiritual or cultural benefit of human beings was of second importance. Samuel P. Hayes expressed it by saying: "The apostles of the gospel of efficiency subordinated the aesthetic to the utilitarian."

Pinchot in 1903 stated that "the object of our forest policy is not to preserve forests because they are beautiful... or because they are refuges for the wild creatures of the wilderness... but... the making of prosperous homes! .... every other consideration comes as secondary." He derided those who would preserve nature. He used the term "nature lover" as an approbrium, and he was a foe of wilderness advocates had they been organized and recognized at that time, because to him they would have appeared to stand in the way of efficient resource management, which simply meant converting resources into cash.

Despite all this I believe that Pinchot was truly a great leader, but do you not now see that competitive traditions have been bred into conservationists for years and years through persuasion to either the preservationists or the utilitarian side.

Is there any wonder that the Congressional Committee are so frustrated by competing considerations that sometimes we almost despair of their ever approving such a measure, for example, as the Wilderness Bill, about which Ben Stong gave us some revealing political comments this morning.

Theodore Roosevelt was a pretty competent conservationist in his own right; an enthusiastic outdoorsman, as well as a commanding and skillful politician. The Government's natural resources preservation policy, and the opportunities given scientists in private life to work on commissions, committees and projects devoted to fact finding for the benefit of governmental decisions in conservation, were championed wholeheartedly by him. Without the balance that occurred during his early national leadership, the dangers of the multiple use theory in resource management would have been far more pervasive than they are.

Yes, there were good sides for conservation in the Roosevelt-Pinchot-Newell undertakings. They developed public relations as one of the arts of conservation, and Pinchot, together with his associates, became exemplary technicians in campaigning for conservation in the very broad national sense. All of the ways and means of achievement are important for those of us who come along at this later date in determining how progress should be made. How can you judge anything you don't like any more than you can what you do like unless you try to understand it? I thank Pinchot for attacking so many of the ideas I have come to believe in because he is a great enough figure to make me want to be sure of myself in our points of difference.

The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy shows how essential it is to have basic laws interpreted through wise rules and regulations, which are clear enough to prevent misinterpretations either unwittingly or speciously. That is exactly the kind of search for truth upon which the Conservation Law Society of America will base its work.

The power of the utilitarian minded conservationist lies principally in converting natural resources for the benefit of private, or special, selfish interest. This in itself is not necessarily wrong. But in the case of the Yosemite, for example, where the City of San Francisco obtained the Hetch Hetchy Valley for water supply purposes against the wishes of parkmen, the utilitarians claimed that the preservation of Hetch Hetchy as a great scenic part of the Yosemite National Park, could not, as Pinchot stated: "at this stage of the game... go ahead of the economic and moral aspects of the case." He moralized the destruction of a major scenic resource. To me that is not moral—it is amoral or at least irresponsible.

In 1905 the whole eastern half of the Yosemite National Park was taken out of Park status on the basis of alleged commercial mineral values, and today we have only half a park when we need a whole one, and no one has yet developed a practical working mine there.

The Nature Conservancy needs to do much more than we are doing to inform the public regarding the vital importance to future scientists of maintaining adequate suitable undisturbed natural areas. And I'd like to say that scientists on their part must accept the need for self-restraint and avoidance of disturbance or injury to such areas, since that is so important, in the exemplary sense, in the work of educating the general public to a better appreciation of the area value, and vulnerability in the natural state. We are hearing more stridently than ever the cry of the utilitarians that every time they want to do something we preservationists complain because we want to see the land left alone for its natural history values, or its unaltered scenic and recreation usefulness.

Recently several of us were discussing in our office at home the practical problem of getting a power company to shift the location of a proposed new plant from the site it has selected. It might cost 10 or 15 millions of dollars more to have the plant in a different location more acceptable to preservationists than to let it go ahead as contemplated. A fundamental question is whether or not public utilities commissions concerned with approving rates for power on the basis of the least financial expense to the consumer can authorize a change of location that would mean greater cost.

The Conservation Law Society might well explore the system under which decisions are made, in an effort to ascertain whether or not it would be feasible to change some of the procedures so that public utilities could be authorized to place their works in the best possible locations with regard to aesthetics as well as engineering feasibility and the lowest production costs, as an acknowledged consideration under the theory of "convenience and necessity."

There is some evidence indicating that such an idea would be acceptable. Reason is taking the place of blind objection now and then where fighting is not as good as friendly analysis and persuasion—and this certainly goes for both sides. Why should the utilitarians and preservationists scream at each other as they do, if they can get together? Putnam Livermore, the very dedicated attorney who represents The Nature Conservancy in the West, and my partner Red Leonard, keep telling me to be patient, to take matters a step at a time, to search for common ground. I suppose that is good advice no matter what side you are on. We have to know what is going on around us in the work of other conservation groups, and they have to know about us. The Nature Conservancy has good public relations as far as they go. But as yet they do not go far enough by any means. Although our finances sound substantial as to amounts of money we handle, the fact is that we are terribly underfinanced for the work we have cut out for ourselves. A better public relations program will undoubtedly improve our financial situation. The two are inseparable. We must have more income with which to meet operating costs, and project costs, even though we are better off than we ever have been with regard to project funding. During the forthcoming year we are going to expand and improve our public relations. We expect The Nature Conservancy story to reach many thousands of people it has not reached before.

The Nature Conservancy is comparatively small, and perhaps that is good. But we are doers. We are a pretty potent outfit, with a splendid reputation for cooperativeness. I hope as we go along in our public work that we will never talk down to anyone, that as we expand our public relations and become stronger we will not lose any of the good breeding that characterizes us today—that makes us so acceptable and so approachable.

Again, the opportunity for good work so often depends upon the availability of money. Project possibilities are no problem save for money with which to carry them on. Several steps are intended in the months ahead. Some of them are so simple as to appear almost incidental. Others are complex and involved. For instance, the question of imbalance in the way dues are divided as between the chapters and the national office is placing such restraint upon us at times that it should be resolved, and I am asking the Board of Governors, the officers and staff to work diligently to that end with the chapters, for the good of our common cause. This is basic to some of the other steps we need to take.

Some chapters seem to have the very human quality of fading out, more or less, once a project around which they have rallied has been handled past the beginning dramatic stages. I have in mind some situations in which the chapters were functioning splendidly as long as they had too much to do and until the hard unrelenting pressure for funds came home to them. Then they began to slow down. The Eastern chapters, and some of the Midwestern, appear to me to be the strongest. Perhaps the Easterners stand tallest in the light of those three great New Englanders I've been accrediting so much here tonight. But we are making chapter gains in the West and there are great possibilities out there.

I have heard some well informed and well intentioned members of The Nature Conservancy observe that chapters require so much effort that in view of the efficient national organization we have, the best course would be fewer chapters and more project committees. After all, they say, projects are our main purpose. They are stimulating and can have practically the same constitutional recognition as do the chapters.

In some situations I think chapters are the best answer, and would say from my own observations, that in Southern California, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Arizona, the chapter course has been and is excellent. And it seems to work very well indeed here in New England, but there are wide differences in the situations. The Chapter Affairs Committee should take a sharper look at the situation than it has since I have been your President, and let its view be known.

The Western Regional Office in the short time it has been functioning in its own light, as an arm of the Executive Director, and without the yoke of the old Western Administrative Board bearing down upon it constantly, has shown enthusiasm and ambition, and has brought the name of the Conservancy before more influential people out West than ever knew about us before. However, it is a costly enterprise, as is any branch office, and since change is

coming I hope we can hit on a good solution.

Of interest to the membership is the scale of Conservancy operations in the West. You are accomplishing some big and critically important tasks out there, as you are elsewhere, and the staff representative covering that territory must be a person of knowledge and skill capable of assuming wide latitude for independent action. I would say the territory as it is now assigned, including the Rocky Mountain States and the Far West, is too great for any one person. Indeed, it is my own view that we need several field centers in various parts of the country and should work to that end.

Dozens of credits are due from the President to the chapters, the projects, the committees, the officers and staff. I'd like to talk about the tremendous work of the Project Review Committee in sifting, weighing and deciding each proposal. On that Committee we have people whose opinions determine the real scope of our program. Also they often double for the committee on Ecology, which I very much hope will begin to stand in its own light and get into action. That should be a very important committee.

I'd like to talk at length about the impressively skillful work our Natural Areas representative, Governor Smiley, has accomplished in inspecting projects and proposals. His most recent work, undertaken at the request of Vice President Fosberg, is the Natural Area Acquisition Procedures Survey. This is an analysis of how we have acquired—by gift, purchase, or otherwise, the properties we hold, and what our experience thus far points out for the future.

The Fund Raising and Investments Committees have accomplished splendid work during the past few months. They are realists and hard workers in their determined efforts to improve our financial situation all around, which I believe they have managed to understand and face up to with conspicuous success. They have had able staff support and the enthusiastic encouragement of my predecessor Alexander Adams, who has been the President's personal representative in our relations with Foundations, and certain individuals from whom much of our money has come.

I would like to talk about all of the accomplishments of note but we haven't time for that.

Let's jump to another kind of achievement. This time on the part of UNESCO. Have you read of the General Conference at its 12th Session in Paris last December? If you have you know of the Recommendation Concerning Safeguarding the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites throughout the World. This is a tremendous acknowledgement of the validity of thought and action championed so long ago by Thoreau, Marsh and Olmstead, and by The Nature Conservancy. And I am hopeful that our Committee on IUCN Relations will begin to give us more reports with regard to the role The Nature Conservancy is playing in the international effort. Last year we invested a good deal in the First World Conference on National Parks, and some profoundly valuable results are already apparent from that gathering. The Nature Conservancy can be a strong link in international conservation leadership—as any of us travelling abroad should seek to make apparent wherever we go. Again, I would like to see our IUCN Committee build up our role more positively.

I have tried to give you a few observations on what to me is the genesis of much of The Nature Conservancy philosophy and on the work of one organization as I have watched it, and thought about it during the past couple of years. To me our effort does mirror the teachings of Thoreau, Marsh and Olmstead. Let us always temper our actions with a knowledge of conservation history and tradition in maintaining a sense of equilibrium as between preservation and utility in resource use.

Of all the reasons we have for pride in The Nature Conservancy the one most meaningful to me is our reflection of the wisdom, the foresight and the dignity of those three giants who did so much to establish what is today our enduring conservation intellect, our outdoor philosophy, and the ethics and traditions by which our program lives.

REPORT ON CONCURRENT PANEL MEETINGS

August 24, 1963

Prior to the Annual Luncheon of The Nature Conservancy, three concurrent panel meetings were held, dealing with (1) Natural Areas with Colleges, (2) Finances and Membership, and (3) Management Problems with Natural Areas. A summary of these panel discussions follows:

Natural Areas With Colleges

A five-member panel addressed itself to the subject of natural areas for colleges and to an audience of about thirty guests.

Mr. James B. Ross, Manager of the Book Division of the Reinhold Publishing Company, directed the attention of the group to the current program of the Conservancy in assisting in the acquisition of natural areas and in supporting the preservation and scientific use of these areas in all possible ways as important to a national scientific program. Announcement was made to this group of the publication of "College Natural Areas as Research and Teaching Facilities" as the proceedings of the symposium on this subject held last year. Copies are available at the national office at $1.00 each.

Dr. M. Graham Netting, Director of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, suggested that perhaps the subject for the panel was misleading since many of the natural areas now of importance were started by museum staffs at the

colleges which now have natural areas. Dr. Netting described the research activities on the Powder Mill Reserve. Of special interest was the banding of over 100 ruby-throated hummingbirds this past summer and the return on a banded cedar waxwing found in Mexico, which validates the far-ranging erratic wanderings of this species. An unlimited opportunity exists for important research on natural areas.

Dr. William Niering, Professor of Botany at Connecticut College, spoke of the opportunities that existed for undergraduate studies on natural areas as soon as the natural area is established. Active protection for the area may be necessary, and it may cost $3 per running foot for woven wire, as in the case of the Connecticut College Arboretum and Natural Area.

Mary Sherman, who has been serving as Research Assistant for The Nature Conservancy, spoke on the importance of insuring that college natural areas be provided legal safeguards for their protection and perpetuity, listing various methods such as dedication of the area, use of reverter clauses in the property title, etc., which would help to maintain a consistent policy toward such areas through succeeding changes in school administrators. Since not every college owns adequate areas to cover increasing demands for research, it was also pointed out that there are often-overlooked opportunities for research on state owned areas. This is especially true in those states which have established a state natural area system. To date, six states have established a system of natural areas and at least 22 additional states are also considering such a program.

The moderator, Bruce Dowling, stated that the demand for help on College Natural Areas far exceeded our staff capacity to visit and advise schools that asked for assistance. We were able to transfer three natural areas to colleges recently, with lands going to Kent State College in Ohio, Lafayette College in Pennsylvania, and to the University of Wisconsin. About 17 natural areas or about 20% of The Nature Conservancy areas are now actively used by colleges for research, while occasional study activity has been carried out on about 50% of our areas!

Many questions came from the audience concerning such items as adequate protection, legal provisions, type of research, support of administration, and financing of acquisitions, and these continued until adjournment for lunch.

Finances and Membership

Co-Chairmen - Dr. Richard H. Goodwin and Mr. Alexander B. Adams. The discussion in this workshop was divided into two sections:

1) What the National Organization can do for the Chapters

a) Pre-title Searches: One participant said more help was needed in determining land ownership. It was suggested this could best be obtained locally, perhaps through volunteer lawyers.

b) Publicity and Fund Raising: Many of the participants said they would welcome professional assistance in organizing their publicity and fund-raising campaigns. (In this connection, it was suggested that the national organization might maintain a reference file of successes and failures.)

c) National Publicity: The participants agreed that more national publicity, so that the Conservancy was better known, would help greatly with their local work.

d) The Nature Conservancy News: The participants said the News was not effective in selling the Conservancy and wanted to know whether it should be a house organ or a selling device. One participant said we needed several publications, i.e., a magazine, a bulletin and area publications. Another expressed his liking for the National Parks Magazine. Others, while praising the contents of the magazine, criticized its layout. It was generally agreed, however, that no changes should be made until the purpose of the publication had been clearly established.

e) Other Publications: Several participants said there was a need for a publication that could serve as a quick explanation of the Conservancy and its work. This would be used to interest prospective members and donors and should impress upon them that the Conservancy is an important national organization. Several publications were mentioned as especially helpful. Among them were "Save a Spot of Beauty for America," "Living Museums," and "Highlights of 1961 and 1962."

f) Other Matters: One participant suggested more visits to Chapters by national representatives. Another suggested speakers before Rotary Clubs and other contacts with men's groups.

2) What the Chapters can do to help the National Organization:

Following a general explanation of the Conservancy's national finances, the following matters were discussed:

a) Apportionment of Dues: The proposed change in the apportionment of dues was explained. It was agreed that this change was equitable.

b) Advisory Committee: The role of this committee was explained. Suggestions were requested for a different name.

c) Endowment Funds: A proposal to set up an endowment fund, whose securities could be used as collateral for project loans, was advanced. It was pointed out that this would mean that project committees would have to pay interest unless they could procure

(Continued on page 24)

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF SPAIN

by
Dr. Conrad Chapman

The chain of the Spanish Pyrenees, some 450 miles long and composed chiefly of carboniferous limestone which, under tremendous pressure, has been folded and thrust upwards in peaks of 7,000 to 10,000 feet, has today some magnificent scenery.

To preserve examples of this with its fauna and flora from exploitation, the Spanish Government has established three national parks: one of the valley type, and two of the mountain type.

Ordesa (est. 1918) in Aragon is a valley type park below the Three Sisters over which towers Monte Perdido (11,180 ft.). The park lying 1-1/4 miles from the French frontier and 5 miles from the village of Torla, consists of a valley or deep dale with nearly vertical walls, running east and west, 7-1/2 miles long, and just under 2 miles wide at the broadest part. The area is 4,785 acres, at an average altitude of 4,330 ft., the highest point, Punta Gallinero, being 8,200, and the lowest, at the Aranzas River, 3,550 ft.

Its most beautiful feature is the set of three waterfalls of the Aranzas: Cola de Caballo (5,960 ft.), Gradas de Soasa (5,740 ft.), and Estrecho de Chordonal (4,930 ft.). This dale was shaped by the drainage from the Monte Perdido glaciers, and deep gorges have been cut by the Aranzas River.

Aloft are the snow-capped peaks, sharp ridges, black or reddish cliffs, pine-covered ledges—a typical Pyrenees landscape. On the valley floor grow beech and oak—a few very large—birch, chestnut, hazelnut, linden, also, holly, box, yew, willow, wild olive, rhododendron, azalea, blueberry, licorice; besides, iris, wild strawberry, raspberry, ferns, lichens, etc.

In May, the dazzling-white blackthorn and yellow gorse blooms of the approaches to the park, give way within it to the pink hepatica, red and yellow sedum, Spring gentian, purple orchid, and other ground blossoms.

The fauna include: mouflon, izard (rupicapra Pyrenaica)—smaller relative of the chamois with a russet coat—wild boars, eagle, vulture, falcon, quail and pheasant (of recent introduction). Common trout are plentiful in the Aranzas.

Covadonga (est. 1918), a mountain type park in the Asturias, 40 miles east of Orviedo, is at the center of the Picos de Europa, and dominated by the Pena Santa de Castilla (8,650 ft.), it includes Torre Bermeja (7,970 ft.) to the south. The lowest point is only 465 feet above sea level. The whole area of 40,000 acres, with its wild streams, is very rugged. Alpines abound on the high meadows; tree species are similar to those in Ordesa. The most typical and abundant animal species is the izard; but there are also bear, wolf, mountain cat, badger, squirrel, blackcock and many other bird species.

Aigues Tortes (est. 1955), a mountain park in the Lerida Pyrenees, some 95 miles northwest of Barcelona, is 19 miles east-southeast of Maladeta or Mont Maudit (11,350 ft.). Within the park's 23,000 acres, the highest point is Pico Peguero (9,940 ft.), and the lowest, at Lake Llebreta (5,350 ft.). The ruggedness of the cliffs and ridges contrasts with the smooth waters of Lake Mauricio and eight other lakes, which include the source of the Ebro. There are beautiful meadows and magnificent stands of black pine and fir. Of game, there is: izard, blackcock and white partridge, besides others of less interest. Common lake trout are plentiful.

In the Canary Islands there are two more national parks, both of the mountain type. Teide (est. 1954) in the Island of Teneriffe, includes the famous Pico del Teide (12,360 ft.), and Las Canadas, the immense, slightly oval-shaped crater, whose average altitude is 6,660 ft. This is a most spectacular park of about 25,000 acres, with extraordinary variety of flora corresponding to the different climatic zones. Some plants are found nowhere else; viz: the Teide daisy, violet, marigold, the Canadas gilliflower and broom, and the Canary Island cedar.

The Caldera de Taburiente (est. 1954) in the Island of La Palma, includes the huge, mountainous, volcanic crater, of some 7,700 acres, with the rich vegetation of the interior in marked contrast to the bare-rock walls. Its maximum elevation is 8,080 ft. and minimum 2,660; there are 4 peaks and some deep clefts. There is a large variety of flora, some unique; but the fauna in both Taburiente and Teide is of little general interest.

All five Spanish parks are primarily nature reserves; the public is allowed to walk on such trails as exist, but recreation facilities (as in American parks) are not provided.

(For specific information, grateful acknowledgement is made to the Servicio Nacional de Pesca Fluvial y Caza.)

Ordesa National Park, Spain

PANEL REPORTS—Cont. from p. 22

locally an interest-free secured loan. There was no feeling that this would create a problem or deter projects.

Management Problems With Natural Areas

A six-member panel, chaired by John Shanklin, and consisting of Mrs. Edward Ulrich, William Larrabee, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Anable and W. Harley Webster, emphasized three main management problems:

1. Identification of an area, posting of signs.
2. Physical improvements such as trails, etc.
3. Protection.

Mr. Shanklin and Mrs. Ulrich called particular attention to the necessity of identifying natural areas by the proper posting of signs. In discussing The Moss Lake and Deer Lick projects, Mrs. Ulrich pointed out that no signs can be just as bad as too many signs for proper identification of the property. However, without any signs on the property too many people fall into an erroneous impression that a vacant piece of ground or a small forest land is just another dumping ground. Mr. Larrabee said that he had found this to be particularly true on Long Island, where there are seven Nature Conservancy projects.

This brought forth the problem of adequate protection of a natural area, and it was Mr. Larrabee's belief that fencing will have to be done on most of the Long Island properties, as well as the posting of signs to indicate to the public that such land is valuable for special qualities and not just vacant land.

Mrs. Anable and Mr. Larrabee both emphasized that before taking control of a property, management problems should be investigated first by individuals on the scene.

The third management problem discussed by this panel was the matter of protection—how to protect an area from over-use as well as poor use. Mr. and Mrs. Anable discussed in great detail the Mianus Gorge Project and explained how the Committee operated, pointing out that this was a very organizational type of thing and each member of the committee has a particular duty to perform. As a result the Preserve serves many people without loss of natural values.

All of these questions were given considerable thought by the audience in attendance, and various suggestions were offered as to possible solutions.

The Eighth General Assembly and Ninth Technical Meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held in Nairobi, Kenya, September 16 through 24, was attended by many members of the Conservancy. Attending as official representatives of The Nature Conservancy were Mr. George L. Collins and Mrs. Richard M. Leonard.

APPORTIONMENT OF DUES

During the past two years, increasing attention has been given to the cost of services rendered in relation to dues received from members in chapter areas. It was found that mailings, including The Nature Cnnservancy News and the cost of processing each membership came to more than the thirty per cent apportionment. This means that on a five dollar membership the Washington office received $1.50 and the chapter $3.50.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Governors a change was proposed at the time of the announcement of the Annual Meeting and the same was presented for consideration as an item of the agenda. Action was taken to amend the first sentence under "apportionment" on page 12 of the Chapter Policy and Procedural Manual to read:

> Generally speaking, it is the present policy of The Nature Conservancy to apportion funds from a Chapter area on the basis of 50 per cent to a Chapter and 50 per cent to the national organization.

This apportionment takes effect with the 1964 Dues, bills for which will be in the mails within a few days.

WELCOME WEST VIRGINIA CHAPTER

The application for a charter from members in the State of West Virginia was approved by the Board of Governors at New London, Connecticut. The Governors and staff extend a happy welcome to the new Chapter and wish it all success in its important undertakings.

Annual Report of the Executive Director

The Objective

The basic objective of The Nature Conservancy is to preserve or aid in the preservation of all types of wild nature, including natural areas, features, objects, flora and fauna, and biotic communities. In all that has been done this fundamental purpose has been kept in sight.

The Natural Areas Matching and Loan Fund

This fund is the basic working tool of the organization. It is primarily used as a loan fund to project committees needing money for the immediate purchase of a desired area. Once the property has been secured, the project committee can then concentrate its efforts on raising money locally to repay the loan and, generally, meet the full cost of the land upon which the loan was only a down payment.

Eleven months ago when we met at Wheeling, West Virginia, there was a feeling of deep frustration, because worthy projects under consideration could not be undertaken simply because there was no reserve in this revolving fund to offer an initial payment or to assure project committees that their undertakings would be backed up by money. There was concern lest a fine program of land acquisition grind to a stop for this reason.

Even as the Governors were considering possible ways and means, there was a communication on its way informing the Board that the Trustees of the Jackson Hole Preserve had approved a grant of $25,000 to the fund. It carried the further assurance that, if an equal amount was contributed from other sources within the next two years, an additional $25,000 would be granted. This gave some immediate elbow room, but the margin remained close.

Following discussions with potential supporters, a list of important areas that could be saved was drawn up. The total cost of these was estimated to be $1,671,000, with $400,000 needed for immediate action on land acquisition.

By comparison, it had taken five years to build the Matching and Loan Fund to the $304,850, which was on the books as of July 1, 1962. The target of $400,000 seemed like a moon shot. Yet by February 10 that figure was secure due to a grant of $300,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation and $100,000 from the Lila Acheson Wallace Fund, Inc. These three grants amounting to $425,000 represent the most significant event in the history of The Nature Conservancy.

We moved at once to pick up the projects that had been listed. While some were lost or withdrawn by the owners, others were secured; and in addition several new areas of equal or greater importance have come under consideration. The money is at work in the spirit described by the late William Hard, whose article "Save a Spot of Beauty for America" in the January, 1960 issue of The Reader's Digest, did so much to set the stage.

The information that The Nature Conservancy had funds available changed the whole outlook on land preservation. The ability of the organization to back group efforts has been an incentive to action reaching far beyond the actual purchasing power of the funds provided. Projects have been started courageously by local groups, and it is good to report that in some cases word is coming that a loan will not be needed. Project committees, assured of backing, are going ahead to raise the necessary funds and finance their natural area land acquisitions. This ultimate goal is still a long way off, but there is evidence we are on our way.

National Operations Fund

Just as the Matching and Loan Fund represents the actual power to acquire land, money to meet the current expenses is also vital.

Securing the money necessary to provide staff and services cannot be forgotten for a day. It is easy to suggest things that ought to be done, lands to be purchased, other organizations to be supported and numerous worthy endeavors to be undertaken or supported. It is another matter to persuade people to give the money necessary for these things to be done. No one can put aside his responsibility in this respect with the comment that "I am not a fund raiser."

At the start of the year a campaign goal of $137,000 was adopted. This was divided among the various sources of income from which it was hoped the amount might be secured; and then sub-goals were established. These were later adjusted by the Board of Governors, as the strengths and weaknesses were realized. The final results as they were presented on June 30th, 1963, appear on the following page in tabulation form.

Natural Areas Preserved

A revised report on lands preserved is available upon request. It presents two tables, showing ninety-one separate areas—totaling 38,996 acres—actually protected under the basic objective of The Nature Conservancy cited at the beginning of this report.

In Table I, sixty-eight natural areas that have been acquired directly are listed. The table shows year of acquisition, acreage and a few words of description. These areas total 21,518 acres.

In Table II, twenty-three tracts, totaling 17,478 acres, are shown. Some might well have been saved without the help of the organization,

FINANCE CAMPAIGN OF 1962-63

	Original Goals	Suggested Revision	Received or Pledged	Balance to Raise
Governors				
Northeast	$ 11,000	$ 11,000	$ 11,271	(+) 271
Central	11,000	7,000	5,905	1,095
South	8,000	2,000	2,000	-0-
West	3,000	3,000	2,817	183
Total	$ 33,000	$ 23,000	$ 21,993	$ 1,007
Advisory Committee	25,000	2,000	2,507	(+) 507
Special Gifts	40,000	68,000	71,333	(+) 3,333
Memberships & Mailings	30,000	30,000	20,102	9,898
Income from Investments	9,000	14,000	10,500	3,500
TOTALS	$137,000	$137,000	$126,435	$ 10,565

By way of comment, while the campaign fell $10,565 below the goal set, it is still above the actual expenditures for operations. Budgetary expenses amounted to $125,198.41, and $126,435 was received.

Other national receipts, aside from the money received from projects, are as follows:

Additions to the Endowment Fund:	
Life Memberships	$ 4,955
Other Gifts to Endowment	6,800
Clem Miller Memorial Fund	2,490
Matching and Loan Fund	425,000
Total of Working Funds	$439,245
Total National Operations	126,435
Grand Total	$565,680

All of us owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Richard H. Goodwin for his leadership and tireless efforts on the fund drive. He took the responsibility at the beginning of the year under protest because of the exceptionally heavy burden of other responsibilities, but having accepted, never once did he complain or fail to follow up on anything he was asked to do. Thanks are also due to all who gave of their time and effort.

We must not forget those major donors whose generosity resulted in gifts amounting to $71,333. It takes no exercise of the imagination to see where we would be without these three sources of income.

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but many would not have been. In all cases, it is felt that there are grounds for claiming that we have assisted substantially.

As for land projects advanced to the point of virtual completion during the period July 1st, 1962 to June 30th, 1963, the following list can be reported:

California
- Williams Wildlife Sanctuary

Connecticut
- Folly Brook Natural Area

Indiana
- Blue Bluff
- Cedar Bluffs

New York
- Bentley Woods
- Charles Church Wildlife Preserve
- William S. Clough Nature Preserve

Maine
- St. Clair Tract
- Turtle Island

Wisconsin
Lodde's Mill Bluff
Oliver Prairie

Additions were made to the following projects that had already been established:

California
Blanche Hamilton Wildlife Sanctuary
Forest of Nisine Marks

New York
Deer Lick

Pennsylvania
Tannersville Bog

Virginia
Wildcat Mountain

Washington
Wildflower Acres

College Natural Area Program

We have been inactive in the elementary and secondary school fields. However, an important contribution to educational service has been made under the College Natural Area Program.

In response to an open letter sent to colleges and universities across the nation, replies from seventy-two institutions expressed a positive interest. At the present time, possible projects are being explored with eighteen of these. The only real limitation is staff time to follow up with the interested individuals.

In five cases, natural areas have been leased or deeded to institutions of higher learning with their preservation assured by a reverter clause. These five are West Virginia University, Lafayette College (Pennsylvania), Eastern Illinois College, South Dakota State College at Brookings, South Dakota, and the University of Wisconsin. The Nature Conservancy is also happy to claim a small part in the establishment of the Ernest W. Cleary Reserve in California.

Chapter Work

Two new chapters were formed during the year. Action in New Hampshire was initiated at the end of September 1962, but the chapter's progress has been slow. It is hoped that it may soon gather force and assume an active role in natural area preservation within the State. Iowa was organized in April and shows promise of becoming a vital force in the Mid-West.

The Orange-San Diego Chapter was consolidated with the Southern California Chapter by action of the Board of Governors upon mutual recommendation of the two jurisdictions.

Just after the close of the year on June 30th, an application for a charter was received from our members in West Virginia. Project goals were already established, which give the feeling that this will be a working group from the very start. This is a most promising "kick-off" for the year ahead.

Cooperation With Government Agencies

The working relations established with the states and the bureaus or departments of the Federal Government have been continued.

One year ago, it seemed certain that a magnificent stand of virgin timber along the Wabash in Illinois would be cut over. The market price was far greater than The Nature Conservancy could hope to pay, unless some extraordinary means could be found. A delaying action was initiated by placing $20,000 in a good faith deposit, and every encouragement possible was given to a small group of public-spirited citizens in Chicago and Mt. Carmel. Governor Kerner of Illinois and his associates became aware of the significance of the tract, and action was taken to acquire the timber through state proceedings. A sample of the forest that Lincoln knew will be saved, and we have a letter of appreciation from Governor Kerner.

We have helped the State of Indiana to acquire a substantial addition to the Shades State Park. (Pine Hills was previously deeded to the state).

Cooperative efforts with the State of California in its desire to acquire the property known as Rancho Montana de Oro are also progressing.

Numerous other less spectacular negotiations have been carried out.

We continue to work closely with the Department of the Interior through several of its services.

In the late spring, the Forest Service approached us relative to assistance in the acquisition of several small but valuable areas, which the Service was just not in a position to purchase immediately. This may well become one of our most important avenues for land preservation in the years ahead.

Looking Forward

An annual report is essentially a backward look. However little time should be spent in reviewing what has been accomplished. Our real concern is where and how more can be accomplished, and how we can find the means to do it.

The long-term financial support of The Nature Conservancy, its membership and organization—together with its publications—are all matters of great concern to the Board of Governors. At the June Meeting of the Board, a plan for the obtaining of professional advice in a study of these questions with a view to finding sound, practical answers was undertaken.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

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With October approaching, we will be reminded of the arrival of autumn with its many scenic wonders. Members of The Nature Conservancy will be receiving another reminder—that being your Membership Renewal Notice for 1964. What a rewarding thought to know that without such interested and devoted conservationists, like yourself, the preservation of our unique natural areas would not be possible. Your continued help is needed! As you know there is still much to be accomplished in the years ahead.

Photo above of the Frederic C. Walcott Preserve (Beckley Bog), one of the four natural areas visited by members attending the 14th Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy.